

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 6, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects an obvious typographical error:

Fig. 8B illustrates plurality of mobile stations, each with the same OTAF ID number ~~store~~ stored therein.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 14, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects an obvious typographical error:

When a mobile station 100 has not previously been activated, the NAM parameters have not been loaded to the mobile station and there is no corresponding HLR record in any HLR 108 the fixed supporting network for that mobile station. The unactivated mobile station 100 does not have a valid MIN stored in it. If the unactivated mobile station attempts 100 registration, there is no corresponding HLR 108 associated with that mobile station. Since there is no valid MIN in the mobile station 100, the global title translation cannot be performed in the signal transfer point 114 in the fixed supporting network. This would normally prevent over-the-air activation since it would not be possible in the prior art to communicate over-the-air activation requests from the mobile station 100 to an OTAF processor 110 in the fixed supporting network. Correspondingly, it would not be possible to download NAM activation parameters from the OTAF processor 110 to the mobile station 100. During the over-the-air activation process, the OTAF processor 110 must deliver the NAM parameters to the mobile station 100. In order to do this, the over-the-air activation function processor 110 must have an address of the serving MSC 104 plus the mobile station must have registration information in the VLR 106 of the serving MSC 104. In accordance with the invention, mobile stations 100 will be programmed with information at the time of their manufacture to enable them to request over-the-air activation. That unit of information is either the network routing address of the OTAF processor 110, or alternatively it is a value that is translatable into that address. There are two alternatives for expressing the value that is translatable into the routing address to the OTAF processor 110, the first being an OTAF ID number that is stored in each mobile station 100. The same value of the OTAF ID number is stored in every mobile station 100. The second alternative is to store a

sequentially serialized dummy value for the mobile identification number, called a dummy MIN. The dummy MIN is different for each mobile station 100.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects an obvious typographical error:

In the advantageous embodiment of the invention, an OTAF ID number is stored in each mobile station 100. The OTAF ID number is a ten digit E.164 telephony number, using BCD encoding. The format follows standard IS-41 digit encoding (such as used in the IS-41 Sender Identification Number). This standard format is described further in the CCITT Blue Book, Volume II - Fascicle II.2, Telephone Network and ISDN - Operation Numbering, Routing and Mobile Service, Recommendation E.164; Numbering Plan for the ISDN Era. The OTAF ID number is an address which appears as a directory number for the OTAF processor 110, but is used only for routing and is a non-dialable number not supporting voice circuits. The registration order in the IS-136 standard is modified to carry the OTAF ID number in the air interface message. In addition, the mobile station 100 must supply an MSID value in the message to uniquely identify the mobile station sending the message. This MSID value is constructed using the electronic serial number (ESN) of the mobile station 100, as is specified in the IS-136 standard. This standard specifies how an ~~and~~ MSID is to be constructed if a mobile station does not have a valid MIN.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 8, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects an obvious typographical error:

~~In-step~~ Step 414 of Fig. 4A has the OTAF processor 110 initiate the activation process for the mobile station 100. In step 416, the OTAF processor 110 sends the activation parameters in the form of the NAM parameters, for the mobile station, back to the mobile switching center 104.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 10, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects obvious typographical errors (see also, e.g., Fig. 5):

Fig. 5 illustrates a flow diagram of a sequence of operational steps for an alternate embodiment of the invention, wherein each new mobile station 100 is programmed at the time of manufacture with a sequentially serialized dummy MIN mobile ID number. This is shown in step 502 of FIG. 5. Step 504 has the mobile station 100 turn on the unit's power for the first time in the network. Step 506 has a mobile station 100 prepare a registration order message to include the dummy MIN. Step 508 has the mobile station 100 transmit the registration order over-the-air to the base station and mobile switching center 104.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 13, with the following amended paragraph, which corrects an obvious typographical error:

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram of the sequence of operational steps for a previously activated mobile station 100 having a valid MIN, which seeks registration in a new area.